

thoracic shield flesh-color, with brown freckles and lateral black patch. Tubercles small, black, but with enlarged pale bases. The coloration is very peculiar for a Phycitid larva.

✓ **Eurythmia thurberiae**,<sup>1</sup> new species.

Fore wing stone-gray, the basal area broadly clear; inner line black, upright, straight; median area a little blackish shaded; discal dots conjoined; outer line pale, black-edged on both sides, the inner edging strong, the line near the margin; a powdery blackish terminal line. Hind wing whitish translucent with gray terminal line. Expanse, 11 mm.

Type, male, No. 21059, U. S. Nat. Mus.; Bowie, Arizona, March, 1914, reared from larvæ on *Thurberia* (H. S. Barber).

## A NEW PHYCITID FROM THE BAHAMAS

(*Lepidoptera, Pyralidæ*)

By HARRISON G. DYAR

**Anegcephalesis**, new genus.

Hind wing with 8 veins, the fore wing with 11; hind wing with median nervure bifid; labial palpi upturned, erect, sharp and slender; vein 2 of hind wing arising well before the angle of the cell, the cross-vein not opposite vein 3, but prolonged parallel to the median vein; veins 3 and 5 not stalked, the cell rather short, veins long; maxillary palpi of male flattened, scaly, appressed to the front, which is strongly hollowed to receive them, and covered by the grooved labial palpi; fore wing with a line of raised scales before the first line; antennæ of male with a bend at base filled by a large tuft of long brown scales, ciliate, subserrate; of female, simple.

**Anegcephalesis cathæretes**, new species.

*Male*.—Head and collar dark gray, patagia lighter; antennal tuft black. Fore wing elongate, narrow, gray; basal space dark, with a few black scales along submedian fold, bounded outwardly by a line of erect black scales, which does not attain costa or margin; this line is followed by a dull ochreous space, bordered outwardly by the inner line; inner line

whitish, edged by black without, erect to median vein, then oblique inwardly to costa; discal dots conjoined into a bar, followed by irregular black scaling on the bases of the discal nervures and by orange or black scales below in the submedian space; outer line whitish, edged by black on both sides, more diffusely outwardly, finely denticulate and sharply incised opposite cell; a black terminal line; fringe pale gray at the base, darker outwardly. Beneath, a long pencil of pale yellowish hairs concealed in a fold along submedian space. Hind wing whitish, translucent, gray along costa; a dark gray terminal line; fringe interlined with gray. Expanse, 20 mm.

*Female*.—Similar, but with less contrasting shades, uniform gray, the lines black, the yellowish shades usually converted into gray, though occasionally distinct. Expanse, 20–21 mm.

Type, male, No. 21058, U. S. Nat. Mus., selected from 26 males and 35 females, bred from larvæ in large, conspicuous, unsightly nests on a bush growing rather commonly in the wild country, New Providence Island, Bahamas, February and March, 1915 (H. G. Dyar).

The larva is brown with faint longitudinal stripes, a broad subdorsal one being distinct. Tubercle iib on joint 3 and iii on joint 12 are much enlarged.

A detailed description of the setal pattern is appended, prepared by Mr. Carl Heinrich, who has lately made a special study of the matter.

The samples which I preserved of the food plant for determination have been lost or mislaid, so its name cannot be stated at this writing. A native of the island called it "wild cassava."

This Phycitid occurs also in Cuba. I have 3 males and 16 females taken by Mr. Wm. Schaus at Santiago, in June, July, August and October, 1902. The male is more darkly shaded than in the form from the Bahamas, the dark markings extended, reducing the gray ground to one or two patches. The female seems a little brighter than the Bahamas form, the ochreous shade before the inner line being always distinct; but there is no constant difference.